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STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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Statistics of the City of New York. By CHARLES BOWLES FRIPP, Esq.
Communicated to the Bristol Statistical Society, Nov. 1838.

Introduction.—History and Situation of New York.—Population, Mortality, &c.—Finances, &c.—Commerce:—Packets; Railways; Water-Works; Fuel; Auctions, &c.; Insurance and Banking Companies; Savings' Banks; and Post-Office.—Literary, Educational, and Religious Institutions.—Churches, Benevolent Societies, &c.: Long Island Farms; Juvenile Delinquents; Institutions for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb.—Medical Institutions:—Hospitals; Dispensaries.—Legal Institutions.—Conclusion.

THE Society having been presented with numerous Statistical documents relative to the City of New York, through the kindness of H. G. Dunnel, Esq., the City Inspector, I have collected from them the following summary of facts illustrative of its commercial and social condition. At the present period, when the intercourse between this country and the United States is receiving a new stimulus from the establishment of Transatlantic steam navigation, it becomes doubly interesting to obtain an accurate knowledge of their internal economy, as well as of our mutual relations; and as the port of Bristol more particularly may claim the honour of having taken the lead in this memorable application of steam power, and must in future (if awake to her own interests) be intimately connected with the great emporium of the Western World, it is the more incumbent on us to cultivate, not only the feelings of neighbours, but such an acquaintance with American institutions and resources as may qualify us for an intelligent appreciation of their real character and influence. It is with the hope of contributing to this important end, by the evidence of *facts*, that I lay before the Society the following Paper, which will be found to comprise the fullest and most recent account of the Statistics of the city of New York, which the documents in possession of the Society will authenticate. It has not been thought necessary to refer to these in detail, a list of them being appended to the Society's Report for the last year.

For the sake of more easy comparison, I have reduced the gross numbers in most instances to a per centage proportion; and, in calculating the monetary tables, I have taken the value of the dollar at 4s. 6d. sterling.

I.—HISTORY, SITUATION, AND GOVERNMENT.

From various authorities it appears that the Hudson River, and the island on which New York is situated, were discovered in the year 1609. In 1612 New Amsterdam (now New York) was founded by the Dutch;

and, as early as 1610, the Dutch West India Company sent a ship to Hudson River to trade, and the first emigrants devoted themselves exclusively to traffic. In 1644 the first City Hall was erected. In 1664 the place was taken by the British; in 1673 retaken by the Dutch, and in 1674 again taken by the British.

In 1673 the first post-rider commenced his trips to and from Boston once in three weeks; and in 1732 the first stage began to run between these two cities, and was fourteen days on the journey.

In 1688 the assessors valued the whole property of the city at 78,750*l*. In 1836, not quite a century and a half afterwards, the valuation amounted to nearly 70,000,000*l*. sterling.

In 1699 the population of the city was 6,000; in 1774, 22,750; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; 1810, 96,373; 1820, 123,706; 1830, 202,589; and, in 1836, it amounted to nearly 300,000.

On the 21st September 1776, 492 houses, being one-eighth part of the city, were burned down. On the 18th December 1804, a great fire destroyed forty stores and dwelling-houses, and property valued at from 300,000*l*. to 400,000*l*. In 1811 there was another great fire, and in 1835 (16th December) a still more fatal one, when the loss was estimated at four and a half millions sterling.

The geographical position of New York is of the most favourable nature for her commercial greatness. Situated on an island, and at the confluence of three rivers, her proximity to the ocean invites traffic from all quarters, and her communications with the interior are admirably fitted for the reception and distribution of produce and merchandize of every kind. The East River leads in the commerce of New England, and the Hudson brings down the products of the North and West; whilst the Raritan connects the latter river and the Delaware, and opens additional channels of communication.

The Hudson River is generally closed by ice from the beginning of December to the middle of March. The longest period for which it has been closed during the last twenty years was 125 days in 1835-36 (from 30th November to 4th April), and the shortest period was 50 days (from 25th November to 8th February) in 1827-28. Lake Erie is seldom open until the end of April.

Local Government.—The city of New York was first incorporated by a charter of King James II. in 1680, which was confirmed by George II. in 1730, and by the governor, council, and General Assembly, in 1732. An amended charter was passed by the State Legislature in 1830, under which the local government consists of a mayor and common-council, elected annually by the people. The common-council consists of a board of aldermen and a board of assistants, each of seventeen members, being one alderman and one assistant from each of the wards into which the city is divided. A Recorder is also appointed by the governor and senate of the state.

At the election of Mayor in April, 1837, there were three candidates, distinguished as "*Whig*," "*Tammany*," and "*Loco-Foco*" or "*Anti-Bank*." The number of votes for the successful (*Whig*) candidate, Aaron Clark, Esq., was 17,044, and the total number of votes 34,999, exclusive of 27 "scattering votes."

By the amended charter it is provided, that "the executive business

of the city shall be performed by distinct departments, which it shall be the duty of the common-council to organize and appoint for that purpose." It is also declared to be the duty of the common-council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers, in each year, for the general information of the citizens, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditure of the corporation during the year then closed.

The town officers elected annually by the people are, 1st, the supervisors. For the city of New York the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are supervisors. 2nd, town-clerk; 3rd, collector; 4th, constables; 5th, assessors; 6th, overseers of the poor; 7th, commissioners of highways; 8th, commissioners and inspectors of common schools. There is also a board of auditors of town accounts, composed of the supervisors and town-clerk, together with four justices of the peace, or any two of such justices.

II.—POPULATION, &c.

By the census of 1835 the population of New York was 270,089. In 1825 it was 166,086, and in 1830, 202,589; the increase in these intervals of *five* years being respectively at the rate of 22 and 33 per cent. At the mean rate of increase the population at the present time (November, 1838,) must amount to nearly 350,000, thus doubling within the term of *fourteen* years.

The following table shews various particulars of the population, and the number of marriages and births in the year preceding the census.

Population of the City of New York, 1835.

		Per cent.			Per cent.
Males . .	131,624 . .	48.73	Whites . .	254,892 . .	94.4
Females . .	138,465 . .	51.27	People of Colour, 15,197 . .		5.6
	<u>270,089</u>	<u>100.</u>		<u>270,089</u>	<u>100.</u>
Males subject to Military Duty . .	23,658	or 1 in 11.4	of population.		
,, entitled to Vote . .	43,091	,, 1 ,, 6.2	,,		
,, Aliens* . .	27,669	,, 1 ,, 10.	,,		
Females, Married, under 45 . .	39,975	or 28.87	per cent.		
,, Unmarried, between 16 & 45 . .	35,697	,, 25.78	,,		
,, ,, under 16 . .	46,503	,, 33.58	,,		
,, Married and Unmarried, above 45 . .	16,290	,, 11.77	} Of total No. of Females.		
Persons of Colour not taxed . .	14,977				
,, ,, taxed . .	152				
,, ,, entitled to Vote . .	68				
Paupers . .	1,799	or 1 in 150	of population.		
Deaf and Dumb . .	175	,, 1 ,, 1,543	,,		
Blind . .	105	,, 1 ,, 2,572	,,		
Idiots . .	32	,, 1 ,, 8,440	,,		
Lunatics . .	32	,, 1 ,, 8,440	,,		
Marriages during the preceding year	1,990	or 1 to 136	of population.		
Births during the preceding year, Males . .	4,528	or 50.53	per cent.		
,, ,, Females . .	4,432	,, 49.47	,,		
Total . .	8,960	or 1 in 30.14	of population.		

* Female aliens were omitted in the census of 1835, but are estimated at about 27,000, which would make the total number of aliens one-fifth of the population.

The Deaths in New York, in 1837, amounted to, Males, 4,712 or 53·96 per cent.
 ,, ,, Females 4,020 ,, 46·04 ,,

Total, including 550 still-born and premature . 8,732 100·

In 1836 the Deaths, including 506 still-born, &c., were 8,009.

The following table shews the mortality at different ages, divided into ten periods, during the years 1836 and 1837, and the average mortality at the same ages during the thirty-two years, from 1805 to 1836, inclusive. The whole number of interments in these thirty-two years amounts to 132,426; viz., males, 73,714; females, 58,712; making an excess of mortality, of males, of 15,002, or 11·32 per cent. In estimating the mortality under 5 years of age the still-born have been excluded.

Mortality.	1836		1837		1805 to 1836, inclusive.	
	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
Under 5 years of age	3,681	49·06	3,908	48·00	49,531	39·46
Between 5 and 10 years	315	4·20	369	4·55	5,023	4·
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	303	4·04	334	4·10	5,899	4·70
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	927	12·36	1,062	13·04	16,628	13·25
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	945	12·60	943	11·58	17,095	13·62
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	551	7·34	657	8·07	12,512	9·97
,, 50 ,, 60 ,,	309	4·11	375	4·60	7,785	6·20
,, 60 ,, 70 ,,	233	3·10	243	2·99	5,385	4·28
,, 70 ,, 80 ,,	148	1·98	162	1·99	3,541	2·82
,, 80 and upwards	91	1·21	89	1·08	2,102	1·70
Still-born and prema- ture	7,503	100·	8,182*	100·	125,501	100·
	506	..	550	..	6,925	
Total . .	8,009	..	8,732	..	132,426	

The Interments in 1837, were, in the cemeteries belonging to the following denominations:—

The Public, or Potter's Field . . .	2,139
Roman Catholic	2,707
Methodist	1,262
Presbyterian	1,079
Episcopalian	905
Dutch	406
Baptist	149
Friends	56
Hebrews	29

Total . . . 8,732

Whites, including 505 still-born . . 7,985 . . 91·44 per cent.
 Coloured, including 45 still-born . . 747 . . 8·56 ,,

Total . . . 8,732 100·

* Including 40—ages unknown.

The rate of mortality, according to the population (still-born excluded) has been—

In 1805, population, 75,770; deaths, 2,297; or 1 to 32·98	
1810 ,, 96,373 ,, 2,073 ,, 1 ,, 46·49	
1815 ,, 100,619 ,, 2,405 ,, 1 ,, 41·83	
1820 ,, 123,706 ,, 3,326 ,, 1 ,, 37·19	
1825 ,, 166,086 ,, 4,774 ,, 1 ,, 34·78	
1830 ,, 197,112* ,, 5,198 ,, 1 ,, 37·92	
1835 ,, 270,089 ,, 6,608 ,, 1 ,, 40·87	

The mean average duration of life, in New York, is estimated to have been 25·45 years, between 1830 and 1835, inclusive; and only 22·05 years in 1836.

On the average of the thirty-two years, from 1805 to 1836, inclusive, the mortality in the different months is represented in the following order; the total being taken as 10,000, and the months taking precedence according to their relative proportions:—

1. August 1,248	7. January 754
2. July 1,060	8. November 753
3. September 1,008	9. February 739
4. October 850	10. April 714
5. December 776	11. May 707
6. March 755	12. June 636

Of the total number of Deaths in 1837, it appears that there were occasioned by diseases of

	Per Cent. (excl. still-born).
The brain and nervous system 1,588	19·41
The respiratory system 2,380	29·09
The circulatory system 604	7·38
Eruptive fevers 1,228	15·00
Digestive system 1,439	17·59
Urinary and genital system 94	1·15
Sundry:—cancer, abscess, scrofula, } rheumatism, &c. }	2·31
Unknown disease 57	0·70
Intemperance and delirium tremens 128	1·56
Suicide 42	0·51
Casualties, killed, &c. 281	3·43
Old age 122	1·50
Malformation 30	0·37
	8,182
Still-born and premature 550=6·3 of Total.	100·00
Total 8,732	

The comparative mortality in New York among the natives of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, from certain diseases, is thus shewn:—

	Total Deaths.	Natives of Great Britain.	Natives of European Continent.
Apoplexy 129		49	7
Consumption 1,458		542	50
Typhus 338		151	22
Child-bed and puerperal fever 64		36	2
Suicide 42		15	7
Casualties 79		41	7
Old age 122		44	10

“Of the total deaths,” remarks the City Inspector, “from Consumption, 592 were natives of Great Britain and Europe; and the whole

* In another document the Population in 1830 is stated at 202,589.

number of deaths belonging to the same countries being 1,869, it follows that 1 out of 3·25 died of this disease; and of the whole remainder 1 in 7·66: but if we deduct the deaths of coloured persons of the same disease, which were 1 in 4·25, it leaves the deaths by consumption of the white natives of this country as only 1 in 9·47; a disparity very great and unexpected." He also observes, that scarlet fever has been increasing in New York, within a few years, to a vast extent. Although it is a disease of recent origin, it has to all appearance become one of the diseases through which mankind must, almost necessarily, pass, like measles, small-pox, &c; and occurring in the early period of life, it is one source of the greater fatality, under five years of age, which has prevailed for some years past*.

Places of Nativity of those who Died in 1836 and 1837.

	1836	1837	Total.	Per Cent.
England and Wales	320	307	627	3·74
Ireland	1,378	1,206	2,584	15·43
Scotland	99	74	173	1·03
Total of Great Britain and Ireland .	1,797	1,587	3,384	20·20
Germany	213	198	411	2·46
Other European Countries	103	84	187	1·12
British America and West Indies . .	21	30	51	0·40
South America, Africa, and Asia . .	3	6	9	
At Sea	3	3	6	
Unknown	148	184	332	1·98
Total Foreign States	2,288	2,092	4,380	26·16
The United States	5,721	6,640	12,361	73·84
Total	8,009	8,732	16,741	100·00

No register of births is kept in New York, though the project has been agitated several times. The city of Philadelphia possesses a register of this kind; and it is hoped that New York will not be long without one. An accurate account could then be kept of the rate of mortality, proportioned to the population.

III.—FINANCES, &c.

The rapid increase of property in New York is shewn by the following comparison of the Assessments and City Taxes at various periods within the present century:—

Years.	Assessments.	City Taxes.	Rate per Cent.
1805 .	£5,770,320	£28,788	0·49
1815 .	18,368,109	44,530	0·24
1825 .	22,761,010	75,795	0·33
1834 .	41,973,414	188,011	0·45
1835 .	49,212,833	191,250	0·39
1836 .	69,637,707	244,154	0·35

* It appears that some interments take place without the city of those dying within the corporate limits, of which no returns are made to the City Inspector. These are stated to be yearly becoming more numerous; and it is most desirable that an account of them should be kept, in order to form an accurate opinion of the mortality of the population. This could be effected by requiring certificates of the physician or coroner to be delivered to the ferry and bridge-masters, as now required of the sextons in the city.

This is exclusive of the property belonging to the corporation, valued at 2,250,000*l.*; and of the estates and properties of the various churches, schools, and universities.

In 1835 the assessment of *real estate* was 32,339,796*l.*; of *personal* 16,873,037*l.*
 In 1836 *„* *„* 52,592,018*l.* *„* 17,045,688*l.*

Being an increase in one year of, in *real*, 20,252,222*l.*; and *personal*, 172,651*l.*

On the 31st of December, 1836, the city debt amounted to . . . 243,473*l.*
 the balance in the Treasury at the } 19,455*l.*
 credit of the Sinking Fund Commissioners }

The city expenses in 1836 (actual net payments) amounted to 376,921*l.*, including the following items:—

Alms-house, Bridewell, and Penitentiary	£46,240
Cleaning streets (balance*)	30,971
Lamps	19,862
Docks and Slips	32,088
Elections	1,665
Fire Department	13,493
Hall of Justice, and House of Detention	34,790
Markets (new)	11,203
Printing and Stationery	5,117
<i>Public schools</i>	19,864
Police and Watch	41,533
Roads	8,981
Salaries	11,097
Streets and Street Expenses (balance)	18,206
Water Commissioners, Pipes, &c.	17,070
Sundries	64,741
	<u>376,921</u>
Payments to Mechanics' Bank and Interest on }	9,173
City Aqueduct Loans (balance) }	
Total	<u>£386,094</u>

The corporation receipts (exclusive of 211,970*l.* received and repaid on sundry accounts) amounted in the same year to 386,294*l.*, of which were received on account of

The Alms-house, Bridewell, and Penitentiary	£6,092
Bonds repaid	45,000
Commutation fees on alien passengers	8,401
Intestate estates	3,811
Life and Trust Company	87,200
Mayoralty fees	682
Police	1,598
Rents	21,740
Licenses	6,655
Taxes	194,985
Vendue sales	2,250
Wells and pumps	786
Sundries	7,094
Total	<u>£386,294</u>

The balance in favour of the corporation on the 31st December 1836, was only 200*l.*

Of the items specified in the foregoing accounts, two or three deserve a more particular notice.

* After deducting receipts (9,413*l.*) for sales of manure.

Alms-house, &c.—In June 1837, the whole number of paupers in the alms-house, hospital, and Long Island farms, was 2,453, including 871 children, chiefly American. In the penitentiary and bridewell were 335 male prisoners, and 286 females, white and coloured, making a total of 3,074 paupers and prisoners under the care of the commissioners of the alms-house; or, deducting the children, 2,203. In September, 1837, the total number was 3,332, of whom 2,045 were foreigners, and 1,287 native Americans. In the year ending the 10th September 1837, an increase had taken place of 1,005 inmates, of whom 887 were foreigners. Of the 1,209 patients treated in the hospital in 1837, 982 were aliens, and only 227 were born in America. The city authorities are very anxious for a change in the laws affecting the introduction of aliens, a large portion of whom consist of women and children, and many of them sickly or crippled persons, who have nearly exhausted their substance on the passage, and become burthen-some to the city on their arrival. Scarcely a vessel arrives from certain ports of Europe with steerage passengers which does not increase the applicants for admission into the Alms-house. Very stringent regulations to prevent the ill effects of pauper immigration are suggested by the mayor in his message to the Common Council of the 22nd of May 1837.

It is stated on good authority that the cholera pestilence of 1832, which swept away thousands of the inhabitants of New York, had its origin in the alms-house. It is proposed to remove the present establishment, which occupies about thirty acres of land, to Blackwell's Island, a spot about four miles distant from the city, and to increase the commutation fees on emigrants, so as to check the introduction of paupers.

Markets.—There are 14 Markets in New York, the annual revenue of which, in 1836, was upwards of 9,500*l*.

Police.—In addition to the police attached to the courts of justice, &c., there are about 850 watchmen, including their officers, employed in the city, at an annual expense of nearly 36,000*l*. In March 1836, the watchmen petitioned the Common Council to increase their pay from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 7½*d*. per day, which was granted in the November following.

Licenses.—The Licenses issued in New York in 1836 were, tavern and excise 2,863, cartmen 3,200, porters 150, hackney-coaches and omnibuses 330, pawnbrokers 11, dealers in second-hand articles 54, other dealers and traders 86: total 6,694.

New Buildings.—From the reports of the City Inspector it appears that the number of new buildings, from 1835 to 1837, inclusive, has been as follows:—

	1835.	1836.	1837.
Dwellings of brick, stone, or wood	866	868	550
Stores, factories, stables, &c.	374	938	274
Banks, hotels, and public offices	3	2	0
Churches of brick, stone, or wood	11	13	8
Schools, lyceums, &c.	4	2	6
Theatres	1	1	0
Markets	0	2	3
Total	1,259	1,826	841

Auctioneers.—There are 54 Auctioneers in New York, by whom alone (or their partners or clerks) all sales by auction in the city must be made, under penalty.

IV.—COMMERCE.

The arrivals from foreign ports at the port of New York were, in—

	1835.	1836.
American vessels . . .	1,565	1,583
English „ . . .	287	366
Other nations . . .	192	344
Total . . .	<u>2,044</u>	<u>2,293</u>

The coasting arrivals are between 4,000 and 5,000 per annum.

The number of passengers that arrived at New York from foreign countries, in the six years 1831-36, was 266,494; or, on the average, 44,415 per annum. In the year 1836 they amounted to 60,540; and the number is stated to have increased greatly in the season of 1837, the average being nearly 2,000 per week.

In 1791, the Exports from New York to foreign ports, amounted to 563,730*l*. In the year ended the 1st of October 1835, they were as follows:—

<i>Domestic Produce.</i> —In American vessels . . .	£4,303,465	
In foreign „ . . .	580,805	
		4,884,270
<i>Foreign Produce.</i> —In American vessels . . .	£1,481,620	
In foreign „ . . .	461,794	
		<u>1,943,414</u>
		<u>£6,827,684</u>

The value of the Imports in the same year was—

In American vessels . . .	£18,626,278
In foreign „ . . .	<u>1,216,765</u>
	<u>£19,843,043</u>

In 1832, the customs' revenue on imports into New York amounted to 2,925,000*l*., while the total customs' revenue of the United States has seldom exceeded 4,950,000*l*. In 1834, the total tonnage of New York, registered, enrolled, and licensed, was 359,222 tons, or upwards of one-fifth of the whole tonnage of the United States. The number of vessels in port, in the busy season of the year, varies from 600 to 700, exclusive of above 50 steamers.

The northern and western canals were not completed till about ten or eleven years ago. Some years elapsed before the navigation of them was well understood, and properly appreciated and encouraged. Now 40,000 boats arrive and clear in one year, at the Hudson river.

Packets.—The regular Packets from New York to foreign ports, are—

To Liverpool, 5 times in each month . . .	20	Packets.
London 3 „ „ . . .	12	„
Havre 4 „ „ . . .	15	„
Liverpool and Belfast	4	„
Greenock	3	„
Carthagea, Havannah, and Vera Cruz . . .	5	„
Total	<u>59</u>	

There are 11 principal lines of packets between New York and the southern ports of the United States, and 28 other lines to the South and East; 25 transportation lines of boats on the Erie Canal, and 9 lines of tow-boats on the Hudson River. There are also 22 steam-boat ferries in New York.

Railways.—The Railways connected with the city of New York are—

1. The *New York and Harlaem*, 6 miles in length, incorporated in 1831, with a capital of 135,000*l.*, and now in operation.

2. The *New York and Albany*, incorporated in 1832, with a capital of 675,000*l.* This line forms a continuation of the New York and Harlaem Railway to the Hudson River, opposite Albany, a distance of upwards of 150 miles. For 125 miles from New York there cannot be a more favourable route for a railroad in this State. In the first 90 miles the elevation is only 496 feet, and about 30 miles of this section is a dead level, lying due east of the almost inaccessible highlands of the Hudson. There is to be a tunnel, of about one-third of a mile long, through the Hillsdale ridge, or an inclined plane on each side. The estimated cost of the railway, for a single track, is 2,700*l.* per mile. This line when completed will connect, at Albany, with the grand chain of railways now in progress or contemplated from Albany to Buffalo, and by this route the distance from New York to Lake Erie will not exceed that by the following proposed line.

3. *New York and Erie Railway*, incorporated in 1832, with a capital of 2½ millions sterling, and a State loan of the same amount—total 4½ millions. This great work is intended to run from Tappan, on the west bank of the Hudson, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie; and its effects on the population, agriculture, and manufactures, of the extensive district through which it passes, will not be inferior, probably, to those of the great Erie Canal. Considerable progress is already made in this work, particularly from the two extremities, and, when completed, it is anticipated that it will have running on it from 12,000 to 15,000 cars, and 150 locomotives. It is to communicate with the Hudson by a pier extending to the main channel of the river, and accessible at all times for vessels of any size. As a proof of the spirit with which this mode of communication is encouraged in America, it may be mentioned, that besides the support granted by the State loan, donations of great value have been made to this company by individuals owning lands on the route of the railway. These donations consist of many thousand acres of land; for instance, 50,000 in one county only, proffered by the proprietors for the purpose of inspiring confidence in the stock, providing for dividends and the payment of interest, and to secure the speedy construction of the road. How different this is from the practice in this country it is unnecessary to remark.

Waterworks.—In 1834 an Act passed the State Legislature for supplying the city with pure water, and great progress has subsequently been made in the requisite works: these are of surprising magnitude and boldness, and much less known than they deserve to be. The design is to bring all the water of the Croton River from a distance of 40 miles, a quantity calculated to give a sufficient supply for a population of 1,000,000. The works comprise very heavy excavations in earth and rock, numerous tunnels, embankments, culverts, bridges, and a line

of aqueduct throughout the whole distance. The land required for 33 miles of the aqueduct (the portion under contract) is 292 acres, belonging to 154 owners, and the average cost about 130*l.* per acre, including all damage. The aqueduct will be carried over the Harlaem River by means of an inverted syphon, or cast-iron conduits of 3 feet diameter, supported on an arch of 80 feet span, at a level of 50 feet above the river. Four pipes of this size are calculated to deliver about 50,000,000 gallons of water every 24 hours, which is nearly the average quantity running in the Croton River. It is intended to lay down only two of these pipes at present, they being deemed more than sufficient to convey water to the city for many years to come. The water will be carried in the same manner over the Manhattan Valley, where an aqueduct bridge of upwards of 100 feet in height would otherwise be required. The iron pipes are estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 tons' weight, and circulars have been sent to the iron-founders of Great Britain inviting tenders. The total cost of the works is now estimated at 1,912,500*l.*, the original sum authorized by the Act being only 562,500*l.* The expenditure to 30th June 1838, amounted to 220,000*l.* The works are under the superintendence of John B. Jervis, Esq., the chief engineer, with a salary of 1,125*l.* per annum, with a staff of 15 assistants (salaries 160*l.* to 400*l.*), 10 inspectors at 160*l.* per annum, and subordinates. There appears to be a lively competition for the execution of the work, as for some of the sections more than thirty tenders were received from respectable parties. The time allowed for the completion of the aqueduct is five years, but the Commissioners very properly remark, that "a work of this magnitude and importance, which is intended to last for ages, must not have its permanence and safety jeopardized by a too rapid execution of its parts; and it is therefore necessary, in order that the operations should progress moderately but steadily, that the whole work should be moving onwards to completion at one and the same time."

Fuel.—From the City Inspector's Report it appears, that in the year 1836 there were weighed, measured, and inspected, for consumption in New York,—

	Quantities.	Average Value.	Value.
		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Of Nut, Oak, and Pine-Wood	267,998 Loads	11 7 per Load	155,554
Of Anthracite Coal	15,858 Tons	41 10 per Ton	33,160
Of Virginia Coal	6,453 Chaldrons	40 0 per Chaldron	12,888
Of Charcoal	291,886 Tubs	1 9 per Tub	25,248
Total			<u>£226,850</u>

Auctions.—The amount of sales of merchandise, &c. by auction, in New York, during the year ended 30th Sept. 1836, was:—

	<i>£.</i>	
Not subject to Duty	7,719,195}	Total Sales . £11,788,967.
Subject to Duty	4,069,772}	

The amount of Duties received was . . . £57,732.

By the census of 1835, there were in the city of New York:—

Grist-Mills	2	Rope-Walks	10
Saw-Mills	6	Paper-Mill	1
Cotton Factories	5	Tanneries	5
Woollen Factory	1	Breweries	10
Iron Works	15		
Distilleries	9	Total	68
Glass Factories	4		

Improved Acres of Land	4,482
Neat Cattle	4,055
Horses	10,683
Sheep	416
Hogs	11,903

Number of Yards of Linen, Cotton, or thin Cloths } manufactured in Families	868,500
Raw materials valued at	£400,188
Manufactured Articles	627,378

Insurance Companies.—The chief of these is the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, established in 1831. Its main features are —

Capital loaned on Bond or Mortgage	£225,000
Deposits in Trust at Interest	948,125
Trusts of Accumulation at Interest	75,344
Amount for which the Company is responsible in case of Death	462,766

Number of lives insured on 1st Jan. 1837, 615. The whole number of lives insured has been 1211.

The company have declared twelve half-yearly dividends on their capital stock since Jan. 1832, averaging for the six years $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

There are fifteen Marine Insurance Companies, nine of them established since 1830; the oldest in 1798. Total capital, 1,271,250*l*.

There are twenty Fire Insurance Companies, all but three of them incorporated in 1836; the oldest in 1833. Total capital, 1,260,000*l*.

Seven Insurance Companies lost their capitals, amounting to 663,750*l*., by the great fire of 16th Dec. 1835, and have been discontinued, receivers having been appointed.

Banks.—On 1st Jan. 1837, there were twenty-four Banks in the city of New York, with a total capital of 4,693,770*l*. Of these eighteen were, and six were not, subject to the safety fund.

Ten of the banks are situated in *Wall Street*, which is consequently the great resort of commercial men. The oldest of them is "The Bank of New York," established in 1791. Of the others, one was established in 1799; twelve between 1805 and 1825; and ten between 1829 and 1836 inclusive. They are all joint-stock banks, the shares varying from 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 112*l*. 10*s*.

The banks are open from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Bills offered for discount must be inclosed in a letter to the cashier the day before discount day. The rate of discount is six per cent. per annum (reckoning 360 days to the year), excepting for notes having over sixty-three days to run, when some of the banks have the privilege of charging seven per cent.

By an Act of the Legislature passed 31st March 1835, bank-notes for less than five dollars (22*s*. 6*d*.), or for any sum between five and ten

dollars, are prohibited, under penalty of five times the nominal value of the notes, and costs.

General State of New York Banks, 1st Jan. 1837.

	18 Banks subject to Safety Fund Law.	6 Banks not sub- ject to S. F.	Total.
Capital	£ 3,737,520	£ 956,250 *	£ 4,693,770
Circulation	1,835,073	345,886	2,180,959
Individual Deposits	2,515,570	826,814	3,342,384
Specie	867,252	197,322	1,064,574
Loans and Discounts	8,199,553	2,205,826	10,405,379
Dividends in 1836	349,197	..	..
Surplus, or Profits in hand	648,806	83,420	732,226

Savings' Banks.—There are four in the city of New York; their total funds on 1st Jan. 1837, amounted to 932,430*l*.

The chief of these is the "New York Bank for Savings," incorporated 26th March 1819. The bank has consequently been in operation 17½ years (to Dec. 1836), during which time it has opened

55,132 Accounts, and received altogether from Depositors £ 2,938,431
To which add interest to 1st Jan. 1837 301,314

Deduct 28,705 Accounts closed, and paid out £ 3,239,745
2,444,659

Leaving 26,427 Accounts, entitled to the sum of £ 795,086

which will average less than (133*l*.) 30*l*. to each account, thereby demonstrating that the design of the legislature in chartering this charitable institution has been fully accomplished, by extending to the poor and labouring classes, the benefit of keeping and employing their little earnings for their security and advantage.

Post-Office.—The Post-office in the city of New York is situated in the Rotunda, City Hall Place. It is open for the delivery of letters every day (except Sunday) from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. On Sundays, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from half-past 12 to half-past 1 P.M. The vast business of this office since its recent organization is conducted upon a regular system, which defines the duties and responsibilities of every person employed in it. There are four general divisions of the office, denominated,

1. *The City Delivery.*—One superintendent and seven clerks, who have charge of all the letters for the boxes, general delivery, and packets.

2. *Forwarding Department.*—One superintendent and six clerks, whose duty it is to mark and stamp, distribute, and mail all letters for other offices.

3. *Newspaper Distribution and Delivery.* } Under charge of super-
4. *Letter Carriers' Department.* } intendants, who deliver letters and papers to all persons whose residences are known (and have not boxes) twice a day, between March and September.

The amount of postage received at the New York office for the year ending 31st March 1835, was 45,697*l*.; but this amount gives us no adequate idea of the extent of the business of this office, without taking into account the very low rates of postage as compared with those to which we are accustomed. The following are the New York rates:—

* Including the capital of one bank (112,500*l*.), which is not included in the report as to other particulars.

On single letters (or one piece of paper) not exceeding 30 miles,	3½d.
„ „ „ between 30 and under 80	5½
„ „ „ „ 80 „ 150	6½
„ „ „ „ 150 „ 400	10
„ „ „ „ above 400	13½

Newspapers are charged from ½d. to ¾d. according as the distance falls short of, or exceeds, 100 miles.

Periodical magazines from ¾d. to 1¼d. per sheet of sixteen 8vo. pages, or eight pages 4to., as the distance exceeds 100 miles or not.

Other pamphlets from 2d. to 3d. per sheet.

Distances on Sundry Post Routes.

From New York to Buffalo (via Albany and Utica)	445 Miles.
„ „ Ditto (via Morristown, Oswego, and Ithaca)	356 „
„ „ East Hampton, Long Island	122 „
„ „ Whitehall, on Lake Champlain	223 „
„ „ Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence	355 „
„ „ Montreal	375 „

V.—EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY.

Newspapers.—The number of Newspapers published in New York is 62; viz., 14 daily; 12 tri-weekly and semi-weekly; 32 weekly, and 4 others.

Schools.—The Public School Society, incorporated in 1805, had under its care on 1st May 1837,—

In 15 Public Schools and Primary Departments	Scholars.
28 Primary Schools	9,505
6 Public and Primary Schools for Coloured Children	3,291
	1,276
In 49 Schools.	Total . . 14,072

These schools are judiciously distributed throughout the city, and evening schools are held for children who cannot attend during the day. The sum of 19,700*l.* was expended out of the city funds for payment of teachers, and other general expenses of the institution during the year to 1st May 1837.

The trustees express their gratification at the flourishing condition of the several departments, but regret the unconcern and indifference of many parents, which prevent the extension of the benefits of education to all the children of their populous city. The trustees report that, during the preceding year —

Children 2401 have been promoted from } the Reading Classes to . }	Writing on Paper.
„ 4,504 „	Addition and Subtraction.
„ 2,945 „	Multiplication and Division.
„ 1,502 „	Compounds of first Four Rules.
„ 1,070 „	Reduction.
„ 818 „	Rule of Three.
„ 650 „	Practice.
„ 978 „	Interest, &c.

Of the 6867 children in the public, as distinguished from the primary schools and primary departments, there are now —

Children 2780 learning Geography.	Children 1003 learning Astronomy.
„ 1485 „ Grammar.	„ 179 „ Algebra.
„ 96 „ Book-keeping.	„ 42 „ Geometry.
„ 278 „ History.	„ 11 „ Trigonometry.

An Infant School Society was instituted in May 1827, under the patronage of the late Governor Clinton, and opened its first school in July of the same year. This serves as a model-school, or seminary where teachers are trained and qualified for superintending other schools. The annual subscription is 4*s.* 6*d.*, and a life subscription 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The New York Episcopal Sunday-School Society has 17 schools in union with it, containing upwards of 4000 scholars.

There are also in New York,—

	Scholars.
In the Roman Catholic Schools and Orphan Asylums . . .	1553
,, Mechanics' School (Males, 294; Females, 210) . . .	504
,, Orphan Asylum Society (instituted 1806) . . .	178
,, Deaf and Dumb Institution	150
,, Institution for the Blind	64

The principal private schools are 52 in number; 23 for males, and 29 for females.

New York University and Colleges.—The University of the city of New York is situated in Washington Square. It is built of marble, and is a specimen of the English collegiate style, 100 feet wide, and 180 feet long. The front is divided into five parts, the chapel being in the centre, with wings and flanked towers on either side. The chapel is 55 feet wide, and 85 feet deep, and somewhat similar to that of King's College, Cambridge. It has octangular turrets at the four corners, and the two ends are gabled and crowned (as well as the sides) with an embattled parapet. The west window (under which is the entrance through a richly moulded and deeply recessed portal) is 24 feet wide, and 50 feet in height.

The university was chartered in 1831, and opened for students in 1832. When completed, it will form one of the most splendid ornaments of the city.

It is governed by a council, with presidents, vice-presidents, &c.; and the officers include a chancellor and sixteen professors of literature and science. The plan of the institution comprises instruction in the whole range of general science, and of the useful and liberal arts; and the scheme of study is so arranged as to enable every student to attend to as many branches as his time and powers will permit.

The university course includes a period of four years for the degree of B.A. The Scriptures are read, and prayer offered every morning in the chapel, when one of the faculty officiates, and all the students are required to be present. The price of tuition is 18*l.* per annum to students, who pursue the whole course. For particular branches, students pay 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum for each. Students whose parents reside in the city are supposed to live in their own families. For others, boarding is provided in respectable families at a charge of 9*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per week, according to circumstances.

The Regents of the University (of whom Washington Irving is one) are twenty-one in number, including the Governor and Lieut.-Governor of the State for the time being. They are appointed and may be removed by the legislature. They meet annually, or oftener if necessary, in the capitol at Albany. They have the power of granting degrees in the arts and in medicine, and have the control of the whole income of the

Literature Fund, and divide it yearly in equal proportions in the eight senate districts of the State, amongst such of the incorporated seminaries of learning (exclusive of colleges) as are subject to their visitation. Such distribution is to be made in proportion to the number of students in each seminary, who, for four months during the preceding year, shall have pursued therein classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both. The regents are authorized personally, or by committee, to visit and inspect all the colleges and academies in the State, and make an annual report to the legislature of the system of education and discipline therein followed.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, is located in the city of New York. It commenced operations in 1819. The number of students is about 90. The library consists of 4,000 vols. It is under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, and six other professors.

Columbia College was formerly called King's College, having been established under a royal charter in 1754, which has been since confirmed by several Acts of the Legislature since the revolution. It is under the presidency of Dr. W. Duer, and ten other professors, among whom is Professor Anthon, well known in this country from his editions of some of the classics. The number of graduates since the establishment of the college to the end of 1836, has been about 1700. There are now about 100 in college. There are two literary societies connected with the college, and also a grammar-school, which is under the direction of Professor Anthon, as Rector. The number of scholars is nearly 300, and instruction is given in all branches requisite for college or for the counting-house. There is also a primary school attached to this institution, in which boys from five to ten years of age are prepared for the more advanced classes.

The importance of general education to the stability of a free government is strongly recognized by the authorities of New York. In the mayor's annual message of 22nd May 1837, that officer states, that "the colleges, academies, and private seminaries, are in a flourishing condition."

Churches and Chapels in the City of New York.

Presbyterian	37	Universalist	3
Episcopalian	28	Unitarian	3
Baptist	20	Independent	2
Methodists, Episcopal . .	12	Jews	3
" Independent . .	8	Moravian	1
Reformed Dutch	15	Miscellaneous	2
Roman Catholic	6		
Friends	4	Total	146
Lutherans	2		

The Literary and Scientific Institutions of New York are—

1. *The New York Library Society*.—Established 1754. Open every day (except Sundays and holidays), from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Number of Volumes, 30,000. Price of Shares, £6. 12s. 6d. Annual Subscription, 18s.

2. *The New York Literary and Philosophical Society*.

3. *The New York Historical Society*.—Established 1809. This Society possesses a library of about 10,000 volumes, with a valuable collection of coins and medals.

4. *The New York Athenæum*.—Established 1824. For the promotion of Science and Literature.

5. *The American Lyceum*.—Founded in 1831. For the promotion of education, particularly by common schools. One of its leading objects is to establish Lyceums (or associations for mutual intellectual improvement) in towns and counties, and through such channels to receive and transmit useful knowledge on all subjects important to the people of the United States generally. The annual meetings in May are attended by delegates from literary associations and friends of knowledge of different States. The exercises consist of essays and memoirs, furnished by writers appointed, or volunteers; debates on appropriate topics, &c. The proceedings are published in an official journal, "*The Annals of Education*." Measures have been recently taken to embrace within the range of the society so much of Natural Science and the Fine Arts as is appropriate to its general objects. The association is under the presidency of W. A. Duer. There is a large executive committee, and a number of corresponding secretaries in different States.

6. *The Lyceum of Natural History*.—Established 1818. Possesses a valuable library and museum of natural history.

7. *The New York Lyceum*.—Instituted in 1834. For the diffusion of knowledge by popular lectures. A reading-room, library, museum, &c. The Association have erected a splendid granite building, 75 feet by 100 feet, in Broadway.

8. *Apprentices' Library*.—Established in 1820, by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. 1,535 apprentices read books from the library, which consists of about 12,000 volumes.

9. *American Academy of Fine Arts*.—Established 1808.

10. *National Academy of Design*.—Established 1806.

11. *Clinton Hall Association*.—Established 1830.

12. *Mercantile Library Association*.—Instituted 1821. For the encouragement of moral and intellectual improvement, particularly among merchants' clerks. The library (Jan. 1838) consists of nearly 16,000 volumes, having received an addition of 2,547 in the past year, 2,166 by purchase, and 381 by donation. The average number of volumes drawn daily from the library is about 450, or upwards of 135,000 volumes annually. Of this large number a great proportion is found to consist of works upon the solid branches of learning, as the physical sciences, political economy, commerce and the Arts.

The reading-rooms contain the chief periodicals of the United States, Great Britain, and France. The rooms are open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Annual courses of lectures are delivered under the patronage of the Directors. The number of members, subscribers, and stockholders on 1st January, 1838, was 3,772; of these there are 344 who pay 9s. per annum, 50 who pay 22s. 6d., and 278 stockholders.

The receipts of the last year were 1,557*l.*, of which 150*l.* were received from lectures. The expenditure was 1,530*l.*, thus appropriated: books and periodicals, 632*l.*; binding, 42*l.*; gas-lights, 108*l.*; cata-

logues, 210*l.*; salaries of librarian, assistant, and keeper, 388*l.*; sundries, 150*l.* The only debt of the Association is a sum of 85*l.*, on account of the Catalogue. There are two scholarships in Columbia College, one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of the country, connected with this Association. Their Annual Report possesses considerable interest.

13. *New York Law Institute*.—Established 1828, by Members of the Bar, for the purpose of professional improvement. In 1830 an Act of Incorporation was obtained. The library contains more than 2,500 volumes of select Law Works, and nearly the whole series of English and American Reports. The shares of this institute are 22*l.* 10*s.* each. Every member paying 4*l.* 10*s.* on admission, and 2*l.* 5*s.* annually for eight years afterwards, becomes a shareholder. Members of the Bar from abroad, while in the city, and the Judges of the different Courts, are entitled to the use of the library.

14. *New York Sacred Music Society*.—Established 1823. Meet at their Hall every Monday evening.

15. *New York Protestant Episcopal Church Music Society*.—Established 1835. For the cultivation of music as exclusively applied to sacred purposes.

Other Societies connected with Commerce and the Arts, are—

1. *The Chamber of Commerce*.

2. *General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen*.

3. *American Institute of the City of New York*.—Incorporated May, 1829. For the promotion of domestic industry in agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the Arts, and for encouraging improvements by the bestowal of rewards, &c.

The Institute is composed of four departments, as above. An Annual Manufacturers' Fair is held under the auspices of the Institute. The *Statistical Library*, established in 1833, contains above 4,000 volumes. A Repository is formed for models and specimens of American productions; and for the furtherance of its object, a periodical, entitled "The Journal of the American Institute," is published monthly, at 18*s.* per annum, and has already a wide circulation.

4. *New York Board of Trade*.—To promote just and equitable principles in trade, to correct abuses, and generally to protect the rights, and advance the interests of, the mercantile classes.

5. *New York State Agricultural Society*.

6. *New York Horticultural Society*.

7. *Merchants' Exchange Company*.—Capital, 225,000*l.*

8. *New York Typographical Society*.—Instituted 1807. Incorporated 1817. Library 1,000 volumes.

9. *New York Typographical Association*.

10. *Mechanics' Institute*.—Established in 1831. This Institution holds an *Annual Fair* for the exhibition of models, machines, &c. which continues for about nine days. In 1837 the receipts from the Fair were 720*l.*; expenses, 653*l.*; profit, 67*l.* There is also a library connected with the Institute of upwards of 1,300 volumes. A course of lectures is delivered every winter, besides which there is a scientific lecture every Tuesday, chiefly by members. The reading-room is

supplied with most of the foreign and American periodicals, and the daily papers. The subscription is 9s. per annum, with an entrance fee of the same amount. The number of members is about 1,200.

VI.—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

These are very numerous in New York, besides those of a charitable kind coming under the head of Medical Institutions. The list comprises the following societies:—For Religious Education, 7; Home and Foreign Missions, 11; Sunday Schools, 6; Bible and Tract, 13; Church Building 1; Hebrew Benevolent, 4; Widows and Orphans, 6; Seamen's, 4; Blind and Deaf and Dumb, 2; State Colonization, 1; Slave Emancipation, 2; Domestic Servants, 1; Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, 1; Temperance, 1; General Benevolence, 8;—total, 68.

In his message to the Common Council of 22nd May 1837, the Mayor states that “of all the charities of the city, there is perhaps none more attractive, or which more fully attests the wisdom and benevolence of its founders, than the institution known as the *Long Island Farms*.” These schools contain 371 destitute boys and 141 girls; and at this place and Bellevue 189 infants. The schools are ably conducted; proper nurses and good clothing are provided for the children, and they are considered in every respect as the “children of the public.” At a proper age they are bound out to suitable trades or occupations, with provisions for their good treatment, maintenance, and instruction. The *Long Island Farms* were purchased in 1830, and, together with the improvements thereon, have cost the city about 13,000*l*. They are situated on the banks of the East River, and contain about 230 acres of land, two-thirds of which is under cultivation.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents has laboured for many years with great assiduity and success in their benevolent purposes. In 1837 the Society received into its House of Refuge 188 new inmates, viz., boys, 129; girls, 59; between 7 and 17 years of age. Their parentage was as follows:—American, 59; Irish, 53; English, 26; Scotch, 5; African, or coloured, 32; German, 9; French, 2; Portuguese, 2;—total, 188. So that the British islands had the unenviable distinction of furnishing nearly one-half of the whole number of offenders.

The New York Institution for the Blind was chartered by the Legislature in 1831, and commenced operations the following year. On 1st February 1838, it contained 64 pupils (38 males and 26 females), being the total number for which provision is made under the State Law. There are nearly 1,000 blind persons in the State. The Institution possesses a commodious building, and several lots of land, the gift of a citizen of New York. The donation of 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. constitutes a life member. The annual expenditure is about 2,900*l*.

The instruction of the pupils is arranged into three departments—intellectual, mechanical, and musical. The literary instruction comprises reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and history. Lectures are also given on other subjects, and the committee state that the instruction afforded is so thorough and complete, “that there could scarcely be found in any school in the State an equal number of pupils,

who, though possessed of sight, would be able, upon a fair examination on the same subjects, to compete with the blind boys and girls."

The mechanical part produces something towards the expenses of the Institution, and is the means of instructing the labourers and learners in branches of industry, which enable them to provide for themselves in after life.

The musical department mingles utility with pleasure, and has been most successfully cultivated. The committee have very properly considered that a thorough acquaintance with this delightful art forms a *capital* which the pupils can turn to profitable employment. A band is composed of some of the older boys, and a choir of such of the pupils, male and female, as possess good voices. As a proof of the proficiency to which the blind may attain in this department, it is stated that five public concerts were given by them in 1837, which produced a net profit of about 100*l*. Their instruments consist of 3 pianos, 10 clarionets, 5 flutes, 2 trombones, 4 horns, 1 trumpet, 2 guitars, 1 bass drum, and a pair of cymbals.

The New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1818, is chiefly supported out of the public funds, but private nominees are also admitted and provided for, in all respects, except clothing, at the rate of 29*l*. 5*s*. per annum. For clothing there is an additional charge of 6*l*. 15*s*. The children are admitted at ten years of age, and they must leave at fifteen, unless supported by other than public bounty. The period of admission (except under special circumstances) is from 15th August to 1st October in each year.

In the year 1837, 24 pupils were admitted and 34 discharged, leaving 150 in the Institution. The receipts were 6,270*l*.; the expenditure, 6,045*l*.

The Board of Visitors represent this Institution as admirably managed, and as "one of the best seminaries of the kind in the world." Morning and evening prayers are daily attended in the chapel, and the prayer is preceded by the reading and exposition of a passage of scripture, all in the language of signs. In addition to the exercises of the school-room, regular courses of Lectures are given on stated evenings to the whole school assembled in the chapel, upon select portions of the following subjects:—

1. The Political, Civil, and Social Relations of Man.
2. Universal History.
3. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.
4. Universal Geography.
5. Natural History.
6. The Origin, Progress, and Present State of the Arts.
7. Biography.
8. Book-keeping.

The results of this experiment, which originated with this Institution, are stated to be such as not only to warrant the continuance of the practice, but to render it highly desirable.

Mechanical instruction forms an important part of the system. The pupils being either poor children, or from families in moderate circumstances, have their choice of five occupations. The male pupils are thus engaged from 3 to 4½ hours daily, while plain sewing is taught to all the females, and dress-making and tailoring to such as desire to learn these branches.

In December 1837, the number of pupils learning—

Shoe-making, was . . .	17 males	0 females
Cabinet-making . . .	5 „	0 „
Tailoring . . .	23 „	12 „
Book-binding . . .	20 „	8 „
Gardening . . .	3 „	0 „

The visitors say that the workshops resound with the hum of cheerful industry, and the pupils seem pleased with their employments.

VII.—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

These are 16 in number:—

1. *The College of Physicians and Surgeons.*—Under the management of a president, vice-president, and seven professors. Lectures commence on the first Monday of November annually, and continue four months. Degrees are conferred by the Regents of the University at the recommendation of the Board of Trustees.

This Institution has for several years been in a very flourishing state. The entire expense to the students for all the courses is about 25*l*. The number of students in 1836, was 106.

2. *Medical Society of the State of New York.*—Is “located” in the city, but belongs to the whole State.

3. *New York State Vaccine Institution.*—Formed by the State Medical Society, February, 1832.

4. *Medical Society of the City and County of New York.*

5. *Society of Surgeon Dentists of the City and County.*

6. *College of Pharmacy.*

7. *Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island.*—Established by State Act, April 1820.

8. *Eye Infirmary.*—Founded in 1820.

9. *City Eye and Ear Infirmary.*—Broadway.

10. *Infirmary for Diseases of the Skin.*

11. *New York Hospital.*

Physicians, attending, 4; Consulting, 1; House, 2.
Surgeons, „ 6; „ 1; „ 4.
Patients, 31st December, 1836 . . . 213
Admitted in 1837 1,769

Total . . . 1,982

Of whom were cured, 1,305; relieved, 140; discharged at their own request, 121; disorderly, &c., 39; died, 191; remaining in house, 186.

The receipts in 1837 were 8,222*l*.; the expenditure, 8,732*l*.

Of the 1,982 patients treated in 1837, there were—

Natives of the United States	791
„ British and Spanish America	31
„ Ireland	578
„ England	151
„ Scotland	61
„ Wales	22
„ Other European States	842
„ Africa	8
„ The East Indies	6
„ The West Indies	32
Total	1,982

During the 36 years to 31st December 1832, 47,744 patients were admitted into the New York Hospital, whose nativity is recorded as follows. The Table is interesting, as shewing the tendency of emigration from different parts of the Old World into the New, up to the period to which the Table extends.

Natives of the United States	25,727	or	53.9	per cent.
„ England	3,645			
„ Wales	111			
„ Scotland	1,271			
„ Ireland	11,524			
„ The West Indies	16,551	„	34.7	„
„ Nova Scotia	713	„	1.5	„
„ The Ocean	28	„	0.2	„
„ Africa	47	„		
„ The East Indies	260	„	0.5	„
„ Germany	190	„	0.4	„
„ Holland	1,025			
„ Prussia	345			
„ Denmark	230			
„ Norway	1,600	„	3.3	„
„ Finland, 5; Sweden, 708 =	260			
„ Russia, 65; Poland, 13 =	200			
„ France, 724; Switzerland, 20 =	713			
„ Italy, 204; Sicily, 20 =	1,173	„	2.4	„
„ Spain, 155; Portugal, 254 =	78	„	0.2	„
	744	„	1.6	„
	224	„	0.5	„
	409	„	0.8	„
Total	47,744		100.	

12. Lunatic Asylum at Bloomingdale, connected with the New York Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in Asylum, 31st December, 1836	88	54	142
„ Admitted in 1837	72	40	112
Total	160	94	254

of whom were—

Cured	50		
Relieved	12		
Discharged on request	32		
Died	13		
Eloped	2		
— viz.,	73	36	109
Remained, 31st December, 1837	87	58	145

The receipts in 1837 were about 9,500*l.*; the expenditure, 10,600*l.*; shewing an excess of 1,100*l.* expenditure.

13. *Bellevue Hospital*.—Established November 1826.—For the sick and insane Poor. This establishment is a branch of the City Alms-house, and its expenses are included in those of that establishment.

The total number of cases treated in 1836 were 1,209; of whom were cured, 700; relieved, 50; discharged at their own request, 39; disorderly or improper cases, 22; eloped, 16; died, 296; remaining, 87.

Of the 1,209 patients, 502, or 42 per cent. were received into the *Insane Department*; viz., men, 308; women, 194.

Of these were—

Natives of the United States	208	or 41·4 per cent.
Foreigners	294	„ 48·6 „
Total	502	100·
Discharged	282	
Died	74	
	356	
Remaining, 1st January, 1837	146	
Total	502	

The great difference in the social condition of native Americans and of the emigrants, particularly Irish, who flock to New York, is distinctly shewn by the following statement of the birth-places of the patients admitted to this hospital in 1836 :—

Americans	227
Irish	741
English and Welch	122
Scotch	22
	885
Germans	51
Other Europeans	31
	82
Mexicans, West Indians, & Nova Scotians	15
Total	1,209

14. *New York Dispensary*.—Established 1790, for relieving sick poor persons, without any distinction or exception whatever.

Attached to this institution there are 10 attending physicians, 1 assistant, and 1 vaccine physician, and 6 consulting physicians and surgeons. Patients attended and supplied with medicine in 1837, 17,149; viz.—males, 6,328; females, 8,890; vaccine patients, 1,931.

The expenses are about 550*l.* per annum. The number of life members (with John Jacob Astor at their head) is only 18, and of annual subscribers less than 150. The physicians receive a small salary.

15. *Northern Dispensary*.—Founded in 1827. Attending physicians, 6; consulting physicians and surgeons, 6.

Patients attended in the year ended 1st April 1837, males, 1,197; females, 1,921;—total, 3,118. The receipts were about 285*l.*; the expenses 247*l.* The attendance of the medical men is given gratuitously.

16. *Eastern Dispensary*.—Established in 1834. District physicians, 6; consulting physicians and surgeons, 4; eye and ear department, 2; vaccine department, 1.

Patients attended in 1836, males, 2,340; females, 3,552; (out-door, 3,817; in-door, 2,075;) vaccinated, 428; eye and ear department, 294;—total, 6,614. The expenses of the year ended 19th January 1837, were about 310*l.* The total number of patients attended in the two years and a half from its establishment is 17,573.

The physicians of this institution receive the moderate allowance of 1*l.* 5*s.* per annum, with the exception of those who attend to the eye and ear department, who receive nothing.

Of the total number of patients relieved by the Northern and Eastern Dispensaries, as above stated, it appears that there were—

Born in the State of New York	3,701	or	33	per cent.
„ Other parts of the United States	884	„	9	„
„ Ireland	3,411	„	35	„
„ Great Britain and other foreign countries	1,736	„	18	„
Total	9,732		100	

VIII.—LAW, &c.

Besides the district and circuit courts, whose jurisdiction extends throughout the State, there are in the city of New York the following courts:—

1. *The Superior Court.*—With a chief, and two other justices, each receiving a salary of 560*l.* per annum. The regular terms of this court are the first Monday of each month.

2. *The Court of Common Pleas.*—With two judges, besides the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are *ex officio* judges. The court sits for the trial of issues on the third Monday of every month, except August. Term continues four weeks.

3. *Courts of General and Special Sessions.*—Held by the recorder and two aldermen. Meet on the first Monday in every month, and may continue until Saturday of the third week thereafter.

4. *Marine Court.*—Held by three justices.

5. *Justices Courts.*—Seven in number, for the several districts of the city.

6. *Police Court.*—Established in 1798. Five magistrates; one of whom receives the watch every morning at daybreak, this duty being performed weekly by each magistrate alternately. The office hours are from 9 o'clock A.M., until sunset; hour of relief, 2 o'clock P.M.

There are some peculiarities in the practice of the legal profession in the United States which strike a person accustomed only to English usages. The different *degrees*, as they are called, of attorney, counsellor, solicitor, and counsellor in chancery, are generally held together by the same persons, and they are all denominated “gentlemen of the bar.” Every *attorney* of the Supreme Court is entitled to an examination as *counsellor* in three years after his admission as attorney; and every person is entitled to an examination as solicitor upon producing his attorney’s license, and as counsellor in chancery upon producing his counsellor’s license in the Supreme Court. Persons are admitted, as of course, to the same degrees in the County Courts, and in the Superior Court of the city of New York, as they hold in the Supreme Court.

The number of practising attorneys and counsellors in the city of New York is above 600, of whom 100 are commissioners of deeds, and 100 public notaries, these offices being limited in number.

The following is a copy of an Act recently passed by the State of New York, and perhaps furnishes the most striking instance of senatorial brevity which the records of legislation display:—

“*An Act to amend an Act, entitled, ‘An Act, suspending for a limited time certain provisions of law, and for other purposes,’ passed 16th May 1837.*”

“The people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:—

"The last clause of the first section of said Act, shall not be so construed as to apply to any debt due from one bank to another, and this Act shall take effect immediately."

The facts presented in the foregoing pages afford an ample illustration of the effects of free institutions, and the general diffusion of intelligence, whilst they exhibit one of the most remarkable instances of the rapid growth of a civic community which the history of the world can furnish. If the experience of the last twenty years may be taken as an indication of the future progress of the city of New York, its commercial greatness is yet far from having attained its acmé, and the sanguine anticipations of many of its citizens will no doubt prove justified by the result. What those anticipations are may be shewn by the following extract from one of the Reports of the Common Council,* with which I conclude this paper:—

"Look where we will we cannot find any city that promises to excel our own. It is the first hope of all who leave Europe, the preference of navigators, and decidedly the best resort for capitalists. It is the central city; the natural depôt for the reception and distribution of merchandise; the granary and store-house for a mighty continent, that is on the resistless march to wealth and pre-eminence.

"With a present population of nearly 300,000 souls (1836), steadily and rapidly increasing, a climate conducive to health, and possessing all the natural and artificial means to encourage the various branches of trade, it may confidently be anticipated, that within the next half century our city will contain a million of inhabitants, and control a commerce second only to that of the first city in the Old World."

On the Value of the Numerical Method as applied to Science, but especially to Physiology and Medicine. By WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.B., Cantab. Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London.

"MEDICINA est ars conjecturalis."—More than eighteen centuries have elapsed since this sentence was penned by the Roman writer; but time, though it has somewhat restricted its application, has scarcely impaired its truth. Within a comparatively recent period many branches of human knowledge, which were originally as conjectural as medicine itself, have attained to high degrees of certainty; and sciences, the creation as it were of yesterday, have grown to sudden completeness: but medicine, the oldest, and for a time at least the most advanced of all the branches of human knowledge, still remains a conjectural art. Is this conjectural nature of our art *necessary* or *accidental*? does it depend on difficulties inherent in the subjects of our study, or on certain defects in our methods of investigation? I know of no way in which this question can be better answered, and the peculiar difficulties which beset the study and the practice of our profession better illustrated, than

* Report of the Committee on Wharfs,